

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GERMAN OPERA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—PRISONERS OF WAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—POPPING THE QUEEN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE GLADIATOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—MERCURY OF VENUS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CORPORAL CARTOONER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUTCHER'S DOG.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO MAMMOTHS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN.

ROOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 109 and 201 Bowery.—SONES.

BALLEU'S MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER'S.

HYPHOTHETICAL, Fourteenth street.—FESTIVAL.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLEU'S.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Friday, April 28, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln,

and David Harold, one of his accomplices, having been

tracked through the lower counties of Maryland, across

the Potomac river into Virginia, and thence across the

Rappahannock, by a detachment of the Sixteenth

New York cavalry, under Lieutenant Doeherty,

were on Wednesday morning found near Bowling

Green, in Caroline county, Va. The two culprits

on discovering that all retreat was cut off, took refuge in

a barn and refused to surrender. In order to

force them out, the building was set on fire. It soon

became very hot within, Harold gave himself up;

but his villainous comrade still doggedly

declined to submit to arrest. Sergeant Corbett

finally fired a shot at Booth, which took effect in his

head, producing a wound which resulted in his death in

less than three hours afterwards. The dead body of

Booth and the prisoner Harold arrived in Washington

yesterday morning, and the latter was immediately

placed in close confinement.

Booth, Harold and Atzerot, for whose arrest rewards

amounting altogether to one hundred and forty thousand

dollars had been offered, have all now been secured. Of

this sum one hundred thousand dollars were offered by

the War Department, ten thousand dollars by Governor

Curtin, of Pennsylvania; twenty thousand dollars by the

Washington City Councils, and ten thousand by the City

Councils of Baltimore.

The train conveying the remains of President Lincoln,

having left Albany at four o'clock on Wednesday

morning, notwithstanding the greater part of the trip

between these cities was made at night, all along the

line mournful crowds were collected to catch a

view of the passing cortege. The buildings were

appropriately draped, flags were half-masted, and

bonfires and torches illumined the sad

pageant. All through the dark hours, as the

train sped on, at each city, town, village and station

testimonies of the people's affection and grief

were repeated. On arriving in Buffalo a civic and military

procession escorted the body to St. James Hall,

where soon after the public were admitted to

view it. There was, of course, the same anxiety

here as at every other place to look upon the

face of the martyr President. At ten o'clock last

night the remains were again placed on board the train,

en route for Cleveland, where they are expected to arrive

at seven o'clock this morning. So far on the route from

Washington the schedule time fixed upon for reaching

and leaving each place has been strictly adhered to, and

not the slightest accident to mar or interfere with the

solemnity of the sad ceremonies has occurred.

Secretary Stanton, in an official despatch, gives the

important information that General Meade, Sheridan,

Wright, Thomas and Canby have all been instructed to

pay no attention to General Sherman's true arrange-

ments with Joe Johnston and Breckinridge; but to continue

pushing the enemy with their various commands,

and endeavor to cut off Johnston's retreat from North

Carolina.

General Halleck, in a despatch from Richmond to the

War Department, suggests that General Wilson also

be directed to obey no orders from Sherman, in considera-

tion of the fact that it has been ascertained that the

specie plundered from the Richmond banks by Jeff.

Davis, and widely estimated at between six and

thirteen millions of dollars, was recently being

moved southward in wagons from Greensboro,

N. C., as fast as possible. General Halleck likewise

suggests that it would be advisable to make known this

fact to General Canby and all the national army commanders

der. Thompson formerly resided in Mississippi, and was Secretary of the Interior in Buchanan's Cabinet; Clay was a United States Senator from Alabama previous to the rebellion; Young was the reputed leader of the St. Albans raiders, and McDonald formerly lived in this city, and now stands charged with being concerned, with others, in fitting out the steamer *Georgian* for a pirate on the Northern lakes.

It is said that the rebel General Buford burned ninety-five thousand bales of cotton at Montgomery, Alabama, before evacuating that place, just previous to the arrival of General Wilson's cavalry. General Wilson's force destroyed all the rebel depots, workshops and manufacturing along their route of march, and the rebel steamers King, Augusta and Nina, on the Alabama river.

New Orleans advises report that the rebel General Dick Taylor is prepared to surrender his command to General Canby if he can secure favorable terms. General Canby arrived in New Orleans from Mobile on last Sunday morning. General Banks resumed command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, on the 22d inst.

Apprehensions are entertained in San Francisco of a raid on the specie laden steamers from that port for Panama by the rebel pirate Shenandoah, which it is supposed left Australia about the middle of March.

One thousand five hundred rebels, belonging to the commands of Rosser and Imboden, were recently paroled in the Shenandoah valley, under the terms of General Lee's surrender. Rosser himself refused to surrender, and has fled. Mosby also has declined to give himself up, though nearly all his men have deserted him, and some of them are now engaged in endeavoring to secure his arrest.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Frank Chamberlain, of Albany, as Commissioner General, and William Watson, of Auburn, as Capital Appraiser. The nominations for Commissioners of the Canal Appraiser district were also confirmed. Bills were passed to incorporate the Great Central and Albany Cemetery Railroad Company; the General Charity Appropriation bill; and to change the bulkhead and pier lines of the late city of Williamsburg. The bill providing for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, in the Park, was adopted. The bill to incorporate the Union Navigation Company was reported favorably. The Assembly amendments to the bill for the erection of warehouses at Quarantine were agreed to. The amendments to the Manhattan Gaslight Company's bill, proposed by the Assembly, were rejected. In evening session the Assembly resolution to adjourn to-day at noon was laid on the table. The consideration of the City Tax Levy was resumed, and after amendment, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Peter Heffernan, a noted shoplifter, was convicted of larceny, having, in December, 1862, stolen a box of silver watches from a jewelry store in Maiden lane. He was remanded for sentence. The motion set down for yesterday by the Recorder, which was to be made by counsel for Peter R. Record, now under indictment for an attempt to commit an abortion upon his wife, was postponed till Saturday by Judge Russell, who occupied the bench in the absence of Recorder Hoffman. Counsel intends to move for a speedy trial or a quashing of the indictment.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the United States Commissioner's office Emil Coras and Louis Lazo were yesterday examined by Commissioner White on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent currency. The case was adjourned to Saturday at eleven o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen did not hold any meeting yesterday, a quorum not being present at the call of the roll. There will be a meeting of the Board to-morrow. Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Peter Heffernan, a noted shoplifter, was convicted of larceny, having, in December, 1862, stolen a box of silver watches from a jewelry store in Maiden lane. He was remanded for sentence. The motion set down for yesterday by the Recorder, which was to be made by counsel for Peter R. Record, now under indictment for an attempt to commit an abortion upon his wife, was postponed till Saturday by Judge Russell, who occupied the bench in the absence of Recorder Hoffman. Counsel intends to move for a speedy trial or a quashing of the indictment.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, the report of the committee appointed to draw up an expression of opinion regarding the disposition to be made by government of the cotton captured at Savannah by General Sherman was read. It recommends that a distinction be made between loyal and disloyal claimants, and suggested that some provision should be made for reimbursing out of the proceeds of the seizure Northern merchants who suffered losses at the commencement of the rebellion from the indebtedness of their Southern customers. The entire amount of this indebtedness is stated to be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. An animated debate took place on the report, after which it was agreed to print five hundred copies of it and leave over decision on its adoption or rejection until the meeting on the 11th proximo. Mr. Cyrus W. Field was announced as the representative of the Chamber in the Suez Canal demonstration.

A meeting of the congregation of Rev. Dr. Downing's church took place last evening, at which a series of resolutions eulogistic of Abraham Lincoln, appointing a committee to raise funds for the dollar monument to his memory, commendatory of the act of the assassin, and expressive of confidence in the new administration, were unanimously adopted. General Hiram Walbridge also delivered an eloquent and stirring address in the same spirit, which was received with flattering applause.

A German, named Charles Uman, was yesterday committed to the Tombs, charged with having committed a burglary at 191 Chatham street on last Sunday night.

Dr. Franz Hall, of Detroit, recently arrived in this city and held to the police authorities that his wife had been taken to Detroit in charge of an officer.

Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police force, has issued an order complimenting the men under his command for the manner in which they performed their extra arduous duty attendant on the obsequies of President Lincoln, during Monday and Tuesday last.

Edward Ingemoll, who is charged with making a strong secession speech in this city a few days ago, on arriving in Philadelphia yesterday morning on board a railroad train was waited upon by a committee who demanded an apology for his alleged treasonable remarks. This he refused to make, when he was surrounded by an indignant crowd, on one of whom he drew a pistol; but before he could use it he was secured by the police, taken to a station house, and in default of two thousand dollars bail, locked up. The feeling against him on the part of the people was very strong, and but for the greatest exertions of the officers he would probably have been very severely dealt with.

The steamer *New England*, with a full cargo, destined for Boston, was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp while lying at her wharf at St. John, N. B., yesterday morning, and burned to the water's edge. Three lives are supposed to have been lost by the catastrophe.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governments were higher. Gold was lower, and closed at 148.

There was no general activity in commercial circles yesterday; but trade is steadily improving, and in some articles there was a considerable movement at full, and in some cases higher prices. Petroleum was higher, as were groceries, &c. On Change the four market was less active, and prices of the common and medium grades declined 10c. a 15c. Wheat was irregular; winter was heavy, while spring was steady. Corn was scarce, more active and higher. Oats were dull and lower. The pork market opened active and firm, but closed dull and easy. Beef was active and firm, while lard was a shade lower. Freight continued dull, and whiskey was steady, with a moderate inquiry.

The Tricks of the Partisan Press.

The conductors of the partisan press of this city seem to have no conception of the duties, the responsibilities and the dignities of journalism. Always quarrelling with each other, and always anxious to get up a disturbance between two or more prominent officials, they are never so happy as when they think they have troubled the nation. The comments of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Post*, on the one side, and the *World*, *News* and *Express*, on the other, upon General Sherman's agreement with the rebel Johnston, and Secretary Stanton's bulletins narrating the facts, are apt illustrations of the truths we have just stated. Comments more mischievous, malicious and foolish it has never been our ill fortune to peruse. They are in the very worst taste, and are calculated to do the government great damage if believed.

Let us place upon record very explicitly the facts that General Sherman is not insane; that he has not surrendered to Johnston, that he is not a traitor, that he had no share in President Lincoln's assassination, and that he is not scheming to become a military dictator. It may appear unnecessary to repeat these very obvious truisms; but within the past few days the partisan press on the republican side has either uttered or insinuated allegations to the contrary of these facts. That any journal presumed to be respectable should make such charges against one of our greatest generals is infamous; but the charges have been made, openly or by innuendo, in spite of the universal public disapprobation. Let us also state, just as explicitly, that Secretary Stanton is not persecuting Sherman, that President Johnson is not trying to kill off Sherman, and that there is no jealousy or enmity against Sherman in the minds or hearts of the Washington authorities. These statements may appear equally superfluous; but within the past few days the partisan press on the democratic side has indulged in these and other venomous slanders and scandals. We have had quite enough of this sort of thing from both sides. Every good citizen ought to put his foot down upon such silly but annoying falsehoods.

The whole matter between Sherman and the government is extremely simple and easy to understand. General Sherman, with all his senses about him, made an agreement with the rebel Johnston, which virtually ended the military part of the rebellion; and he sent this agreement to Washington to be approved or disapproved as the government might think proper. He committed an error, however, in granting the rebels an armistice while the negotiations were pending, instead of following Grant's example and writing and fighting at the same time. The Lieutenant General and the government decided that Sherman had exceeded his authority in entertaining propositions more political than military, and in granting the armistice which President Lincoln had persistently refused. The agreement forwarded by him was disapproved; he was ordered to resume hostilities, and to guard against garbled reports and misapprehensions, the public was officially informed of the facts, and of the derangements which Sherman's armistice had caused in General Grant's plans. This is the whole affair in a paragraph; and we may add that there will be no quarrel between Grant and Sherman, between Sherman and President Johnson, or between Sherman and Secretary Stanton, concerning it. Each has done his duty in his own way and according to the best of his ability, and although Sherman has undoubtedly failed in his attempt to assume the rôle of a diplomatist, his reputation as a great, gifted and patriotic general is as unimpaired as ever.

Is it not a little singular that, after four years of a tremendous civil war, with momentous issues to be dealt with every day, the partisan press has not risen to the dignity of the crisis and still goes maundering along in the old, squabbling, impertinent, reckless, blundering way? The partisan editors know that there has been but one duty plain before us all, and that is to support the government in its efforts to crush the rebellion. Yet no opportunity to hamper and hinder the government seems to have been overlooked; and now these papers are trying to breed discontent, dissatisfaction and destruction in the very ranks of our army, by involving General Sherman in a personal quarrel with the President and the Secretary of War. Of course their efforts will fail; but that does not lessen their guilt in making such efforts. The assassin did not succeed in killing Secretary Seward, but he ought to be hung for the attempt. The partisan press, however, is all the more culpable from the fact that it has in the *HERALD* a model of what a patriotic journal ought to be and say and do in times like these. Moreover, our enormous circulation and overwhelming advertisement patronage should teach these partisan editors that to be popular they have only to be right. But, notwithstanding precept and example, advice and warning, the dictates of duty and the demands of patriotism, the partisan press continues its career of petty bickerings, and will not discard its practice of distorting every event and misrepresenting every officer and official to serve its own puerile political purposes. We protest against such a perversion of the profession of journalism, and we point with pride to the contrast between the poor partisan press and the prosperous independent press.

STOP THREE.—One hundred thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of a noted night thief and burglar known as Jeff. Davis, for stealing from three to five millions from the Richmond banks. Apply to Andy Johnson, Chief of Police to Uncle Sam.

EVERYING EXCHANGED.—We have discontinued the publication of the quotations at the evening exchanges. In our opinion many of these quotations have been untrue, and were gross impositions upon the public. As soon as we found this out we stopped them. After toiling, sweating, swearing and praying in Wall street from ten to four the speculators and stock gamblers ought to go home, attend to their wives and children, pass a quiet evening at the opera or the theatre, correct their morals and go to bed early, instead of crazing themselves by financial and other dissipations at midnight. Let the evening exchanges be discontinued. We refuse to countenance them.

ONE CENT REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in the nearest jail, of Jake Thompson, George Sanders and their accomplices, now supposed to be somewhere on the other side of the Canadian border.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH.—With Andy Johnson if the presidential chair, the work of reconstruction will be very simple, and we doubt not very speedy. The South is completely subdued. It has no longer any strength or vitality, and as for any anxiety about the bad feeling which may exist in the Southern States, or any fears concerning the operations of guerrillas, they are not worth considering; for they will all melt away before six months, and be heard of no more. We have seen many a time just as much excitement and bitter feeling before presidential elections; just as much abuse, harsh language, quarrelling and blood between political parties as exists now between the North and South; but when the contest was over every one submitted to the result, whatever it might have been, and the country moved on, in peace and harmony, as before.

It will be the same now in reconstructing the Union. The conflict is ended. The South has nothing to fight for, and everything to gain by a speedy settlement of the difficulty. Added to this we have the sound judgment and firm will of Andrew Johnson, in winding up affairs favorably to the country. There is, therefore, no necessity for solicitude as to the reconstruction of the South. It is a very easy matter, and will be all settled in a few months.

THE CANADIANS COMING TO THEIR SENSES.—A TRUE BILL.—Recent events are bringing the Canadians to their senses. A grand jury of Toronto has issued an indictment against those notorious rebel emissaries and conspirators Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi (President Buchanan's thieving traitor Secretary of the Interior); C. C. Clay (not long ago a blathering Southern rights United States Senator from Alabama); Wm. Lawrence McDonald, and that famous rebel confederate highwayman, Bennett Young, for violation of her Britannic Majesty's neutrality laws. Now this looks like going to business in an honest way, and it is to be hoped that the Canadians will follow up this movement to some satisfactory practical results. How they happened to omit from this indictment that fussy and consequential rebel Jeremy Diddler known as George Sanders, we cannot tell; but it was probably because he was regarded as a common loafer, not sufficiently important to be classed with such rebel nabobs as Thompson and Clay. We think, however, that his case should not be neglected. It should, indeed, loom large on the docket, in view of his industrious, impudent and persistent efforts to foment in Canada a rupture between England and the United States.

CHURCHES AND THE REBELLION.—Among the first signs of the approach of our civil war were the divisions between the Northern and Southern sections of the Protestant churches. The Roman Catholic church has had no divisions. Now the Protestant churches in the two sections ought to reunite and aid by their Christian sympathies in effecting the national reunion.

A REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Why don't the government offer a reward for the capture of the rebel chief, and have him chased out of the swamps and hunted down like Booth? One hundred thousand dollars would tempt his own soldiers to deliver him up. Let him be treated like the fugitive felon he has become.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—The restrictions being gradually removed, trade between the North and South will soon be resumed. There must be about two million bales of cotton, worth at least two hundred millions of dollars, in the rebel States. That will be brought North before long, and our trade, commerce and manufactures will be revived.

CHARLES KEAN AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean made their second appearance last night at this theatre, before an audience much larger and more select than that which greeted them on their debut, last Wednesday evening, but in all respects as fashionable, elegant and appreciative. We were glad to observe a marked improvement in the efficiency of the orchestral arrangements, as well as in the selections played between the acts. The piece produced last night is generally admitted to be the greatest triumph of the dramatic genius of this distinguished actor—that is, indeed, if any one of his complete impersonations can be said to be greater than another, where all are equally good. It is the historical French play entitled *Louis XI.*, expressly translated for the stage by Mr. Kean. The rôle of the mercurial character of the suspicious and revengeful old man who tyrannized over the French at that period of their history, is well suited to say the least, to the dramatic genius of the King, who is perfect in the hands of the artist. With that force and power which are essentially his own, he reflects into the faces of his audience, and occasionally threatened him with death, more forcibly and vividly depicted. The closing scene, which ends with the King's death, is beyond all praise.

In this play Mr. Kean has little or nothing to do, appearing only for a short time as Marthe, the wife of a peasant. The gentlemen and ladies who so well sustained the previous evening, Miss Chapman, a young English actress, from Drury Lane and the Princess Theatre, London, was very favorably received, and acquitted herself very satisfactorily. The Duke of Nemours (Mr. J. P. Cartwright), also a young English actor, evinced a good deal of talent in the part assigned him. We have only space to mention Miss Alice Field, who, as Marthe, the betrothed of Nemours, made a very favorable impression on the audience.

At the close of the second act Mr. Kean was loudly called and responded by coming before the curtain and bowing his thanks to his numerous friends. This evening he will appear, for the third night of the season, in Shakespeare's great tragedy of the Merchant of Venice. Let all who would see the character of Shylock portrayed by the last of the great living English actors attend by all means.

ARRIVAL OF SIGNOR METRO AND GOTTSCHEWITZ AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The friends of Signor Metro and his wife (late Miss Lucy Simon) and of L. M. Gottschalk will be glad to learn that they have arrived safely at San Francisco, as a despatch from Signor Metro, dated yesterday from that city, informs us.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PERSONS FURNISHING SHERIFFS.—Under the provisions of the General Bounty law, furnished by the present Legislature, principals who furnished substitutes credited under the last call for troops are reimbursed by the State in the amount paid by them to such substitutes, not to exceed the bounties allowed by that law. Such reimbursement will soon be made by the Paymaster General of the State, and without cost to the parties making claims. We are requested to state that no agent, attorney or other intermediate is required for the collection of such claims. The Paymaster General will have an office at No. 644 Broadway, rooms Nos. 4 and 5, on and after the 4th of May, where proper blanks will be furnished to claimants, and all necessary information given.

CONCERT BY MISS SARAH SANDERSON.—A grand complimentary concert is announced to take place at the City Assembly Rooms on Friday evening next, for the benefit of Miss Sarah Sanderson. This lady is a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, and the cause of this complimentary concert is to aid in her support appeals to the kindness and sympathy of the public. She will be assisted by eminent artists of this city, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of her many friends will be fully successful.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.—General T. G. Ortega, Colonel T. Ortega, and Colonel T. Ortega, from Mexico, are stopping at the Barcelona Hotel, Great Jones street.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

ITS PROGRESS TOWARDS SPRINGFIELD

THE RECEPTION AT BUFFALO,

Buffalo, N. Y., April 28, 1865.

The following gentlemen accompanied the remains of the late President through the State of New York, by invitation of Gov. Fenton:—Judges Davies and Porter, of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State; General Alex. W. Harvey and George S. Bachelder, E. Merrill and S. E. Martin, staff officers; Colonel L. L. Deady, of the Military Bureau; George Dawson, of the Albany Journal, and William Gaudy, of the *Argus* and *Atlas*.

Governor Fenton himself could not attend the party, owing to the fact that the Legislature is on the eve of adjournment.

A delegation from Ulster was also on board the train. For a long distance after we left Albany thousands of people were passed at the different stations, quiet observers of the funeral train—the men lifting their hats in view of the hearse car containing the remains of the truly lamented dead. Far beyond the city limits we only see here and there a national flag with the appropriate mourning badge before some solitary house, the occupants being in their hands miniature draped flags, and about with heads uncovered. Small groups of men and women in country wagons. A party of thirty young girls with a few male companions are in line on a level green at the opening of a wood. They all bow their heads in final adieu. The scenery is beautiful, animated at various points with human beings. Flags at half-mast continue to be seen along the route, draped with mourning.

At Schenectady people were gathered in large numbers in the streets, on carriages, in railroad coaches, at the windows, on the porches, house-tops, in trees—every elevated position having an occupant.

At Utica the depot buildings were heavily draped and the flags at half-mast. At least twenty-five thousand persons were assembled here.

An application had previously been made for the remains to be exposed to public view, but a telegram from Major General Dix informed the Hon. Roscoe Conkling that the arrangements made at Washington did not admit of such a deviation.

At Syracuse the depot was heavily draped with American flags on each side throughout the entire length. Each flag was trimmed with black, and decorated the sides of the building. Evergreen trees were placed at intervals of about ten feet along both sides of the depot. In addition to the ordinary gas lights, four large locomotive lamps illumined the interior, and four others illumined the track, east and west. The hotels in the vicinity of the depot, and nearly all the private residences along the street through which the railway extended, were appropriately draped and illumined. The bells of the city tolled and minute guns were fired, while the funeral train was within the limits of the city.

A band of music played a dirge as the train entered the depot, and a choir of one hundred voices sang appropriate hymns during the stoppage of the train.

The crowd of citizens was immense, and large delegations came in from Oswego and the surrounding towns. As the train entered Rochester minute guns were fired and the bells tolled.

On the north side of the railroad station were drawn up in line the Fifty-fourth National Guard troops, first company of Veteran Reserve and hospital soldiers and a battery attached to the Twenty-first brigade, and the first company of New York State Militia. The Independent and Newman's regimental band played a funeral dirge.

On the south side were the Mayor with twenty-five members of the Common Council of Rochester, together with General John Williams and staff, Major Lee commanding the post, with his corps of assistants and General Martindale and staff.

Large masses of people appeared on the road. The party was increased at Rochester by the addition of ex-President Fillmore and Messrs. J. A. Verplanck, J. G. Sheldon, Jas. Sheldon, S. S. Jewett, Henry Martin, Philip Dorchester, J. P. Stevens, S. S. Broome, John Wilkinson, Henry Morrison, N. K. Hopkins, on behalf of the Mayor of Buffalo, who was accompanied by personally being present to tender the hospitality of the city to the party accompanying the remains of the late President.

The train reached Buffalo at seven A. M. Not the slightest accident had happened on the way from Washington, owing to the admirable arrangements and the faithful and experienced officers in charge of the train. We were met at the depot by a large concourse of people, the men with uncovered heads.

The procession was formed between seven and eight o'clock, and proceeded towards St. James' Hall, under a civil and military escort, in company with the party which had followed the remains from Washington.

The hearse was heavily covered with black cloth, surmounted with an arched roof and tastefully trimmed with white satin and silver lace.

An extensive display of the military and civilians was omitted in view of the fact that Buffalo had a funeral procession on the day the obsequies took place at Washington.

The procession reached the Young Men's Association building at twenty-five minutes to ten A. M. The body was taken from the funeral car, and carried by soldiers up into St. James Hall, and deposited on the dais, in the presence of the accompanying officers, the guards of honor, and the Union Centinels, commanded by N. K. Hall.

The remains were placed under a canopy, extending from the ceiling to the floor. The space was lit by a large chandelier. In the gallery, outside the body of the hall, was the Buffalo St. Cecilia Society, an amateur American music association, who, as the remains were brought in, sang with deep pathos the dirge, "Rest, spirit, rest," affecting every heart and moving many to tears. The society then placed an elegantly formed bier, made of choice white flowers, at the head of the coffin, as a tribute from them to the honored dead. Shortly after this the public were admitted. Ex-President Fillmore was among the civilians escorting the remains to St. James Hall. Also Company D, Seventy-fourth regiment, Captain J. C. Bowles.

This company acted as an escort to President Lincoln four years ago, from and to the depot, on his way to Washington. They will escort his remains from Buffalo to Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, who officiated at the funeral in Washington, accompanied the funeral to this city.

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